AT JERUS' FEET. I oft my heart feel aching. With nameless sorrows pained Each tender heart-string breaking With auguish unexplained:
But the grief which no one knows, Like a vision quickly goes, As my spirit lowly bows AT JESUS' FEET.

I oft am nigh despairing.
As round the world I view
And see the bad—how daring!
The good—how faint and few! But my faith again grows strong, And takes up a hopeful song, As I think of heaven's throng AT JESUS' FEET. I oft am filled with sorrow, And weep beside the grave,
Which may, perchance, to-morrow
My nearest, dearest crave:
But my serrows all subside,

As my little griefs I hide AT JESUS' FEET. Then let me, Jesus, ever These blessed feet embrace, And let me wander never Let no hungry beast of prey, Let no storms by night or day, Scare my trustful soul away FROM JEAUS' FEET. THE NAME OF GOD.

Like a dark and threat ning tide

IN FORTY-YOUR DIFFERENT LANGUAGES. Malay, Alla. Old German, Diet. Assyrian, Ellah. Arabic, Allah. Armorian, Teut. Greck, Theos. Cretian, Thios. Latin, Deus. French, Dieu. Spanish, Dios. Italian, Dio. Irish, Die. Flemish, Goed, Dutch, Godt, Norwegian, Gud. Slavic, Buch. Pelish, Bog. Polacca, Bung. Chaldnic, Elah. Lapp, Jubinal. Low Latin, Diex. Runic, Az. Tarter, Magatel. Persian, Sirc.

English & Old Saxon, God. Hebrew, Elohim or Eloah. Syriac and Turkish, Alah. Language of the Magi, Orsi Old Egyptian, Teuti. Modern Egyptian, Tenn. Æolian and Doric, Hos. Celtic and Old Gallic, Din. Portuguese, Deos. Provencal, Diou, Low Breton, Doue. Peruvian, Puchocama Olala tongue, Deu. German and Swiss, Gott. Finnish, Jumata, Zemblian, Fetizo. Danish and Swedisd, Gut. Hindostanee, Rain. romandel, Brama. Chinese, Pussa. Japanese, Goezur. Madagascar, Zennar

WANTED .- Men to fill good situations, with good pay and a chance for promotion; apply anywhere-for there is work | with the reports of precious revivals for all who care to work. Talkers that have visited the churches in to give, are wanted all over the world to help build the temple of humanity. When we see how many prate, and vowhen to do so, only costs a little breath; and how few will do, dare, endure, plucky, persistent, unconquerable; we become disgusted with the hollowness form, whose noise is valuable only as telling where they are, so that we may

do something; we must give money, brain, time, toil; and who of us are doing this?

there was none to help. So now, a few are staggering under a load for the combut many to shout worldly encouragement .- Selected.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BAPTIST.

The Baptist anniversaries will be held in the city of New York during the fourth week of May in the following order: Missionary Union, Tuesday, May 21st; Bible and Publication Society, Wednesday, May 22d; Home Mission Society, Thursday, May 23d. The churches of New York, while inviting the societies, will provide free entertainment only for the pastor and one other representative of each church.

Upon this subject of entertainment of representatives, the New York Pastor's Association have adopted the following

"Whereas, The attendance at the annual meetings of our denominational benevolent societies has become so numerous that it is difficult to find places for their entertainment: therefore.

"Resolved, That we recommend to the several societies to alter their constitution so as to provide either for a more limited representation at their annual meetings or to hold their meetings trien-

secure funds to build a church in Rome. The occasion is more urgent, says the upon the promise of God: "Lo, I will that the congregation have been three let them for preaching, or intimidated by the Jesuits.

EPISCOPAL. A bishop is at last to be appointed for Madagascar. The English Church man says that a compromise has been proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under which the opposition of the London Missionary Society is to be withdrawn and the appointment made. The proposed bishop will have no territorial title, but be a bishop in partibus. He will be sent out with the understanding that while he is empowered to administer to the English residents in the island. and to establish missions among the heathen population, yet that he will abstain from any direct interference with the Christian missions already existing in the island.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

writes that the new reformation in the Roman Catholic church in Germany is are full of zeal and courage will brave of town!"

this penalty. But where the priests go, the congregations in whole or part go with them, and such congregations are acknowledged by the state as Alt-Catholic bodies. But in other cases a few members unite in a society, and when such a society becomes numerous enough it applies for a church edifice for worship. In case the poople are pretty equally divided, both parties are allowed to worship alternately. We have as yet no very accurate statistics respecting the number of those connected with the old Catholic movement. But it is plain that the movement rather gains than loses in extent, and apparently in depth. It is somewhat remarkable that the congregations are all in South Ger-

many and the Rhine provinces. The Esperance de Rome has the following from Spain: "The Abbe Antonio Aguyo y Moliro, who has formed in Madrid a 'Central Committee of Propaganda and Organization,' intended to establish a free Catholic church in Spain, is receiving encouragement from all parts of the peninsula. Eighty-seven priests have already explicitly signified their assent to his programme, besides three hundred and ninety-eight laymen, who have connected themselves with his reform movement."

JEWS.

The Jewish Messenger thinks that the fact that a Catholic nation (Italy) has sent a Jew-Isaaco Artom- as embassador to the French Republic, is highly significant. It shows, on the one hand, how the talent and genius of the Jew has risen superior to the prejudice and superstition of his neighbors; and on the other, that the bigotry has passed away from the hotbed of indolence, Italy, where, a few years ago, Jews had annually to suffer the grossest indignities to please the rabble and the self-constituted deity on the throne of St. Peter.

BOUNTIFUL SHOWERS .- The religious

press for several weeks has been enriched

whose tongue may wag and twaddle, all parts of the country. Many of every time an ear can be captured for these have been of remarkable power and its hearing, are plenty enough; are in interest, and large additions have been fact, a drug in the world's market. But made to the churches. In the church of workers, who have man's arm and heart Rev. J. S. Abbott, at Fairhaven, Conn. 70 more waited for the next. The campaign meetings held throughout Massaciferate for a reform, or for a principle, achusetts, conducted by Mr. Burnell, under the auspicies of the Young Men's Christian Association, in many cases originated series of meetings that were followed by good results. In Worcester. we see in these tinkling cow bells of re- Mass., a deep and generel religious interest pervaded the city, attending the preaching of Rev. Mr. Earle. At Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 135 This world is teeming with life, and united with the church at the April comchecked with sin; to affect it we must munion. In Broom County, N. Y. union meetings have resulted in numerous conversions. At Ripton, Wis., the church and college have shared in a pow-Christ bore the cross in the presence ful revival. A remarkable revival has of a multitude until it crushed him, and | been in progress in Lawrence, Kansas, causing the most radical and general reformation ever known in that state. mon good, and there are few to help, All classes have been reached by it. Skeptics, infidels, actors, gamblers, counterfeiters, and drunkards, have been reached. The saloon keepers complain that they have lost fifty per cent. of their custom. It is believed that a thousand persons have been brought by it to believe in and receive Christ as their savior. Religious interest is also

felt in many other places in Kansas. Thus from various quarters are coming the proofs that the faith of Christians quickened by the services of the Week of Prayer, and the union of earnest effort for the spread of the cause dear to all, has been already turned into sight; that the "agreement" of believers is securing the "granting" of the promised blessing; and that He for the extension of whose blessed kingdom "prayer shall be made continually," fulfills his gracious word and "comes down like rain upon the mown grass, as showers that water the earth."

THE DECEIT OF RICHES .- If you have been accustomed to feel that there is no great peril connected with the amassing of riches, then the deceit has begun to work in you. There is peril in it. He who has begun to accumulate money ought, morning and evening, to humble himself before God, and say: "Search The Baptists are earnestly laboring to me, O God! try me, and see if there be any evil way in me." You need to lean Examiner and Chronicle, from the fact be with you to the end." If you walk in a consecrated way; if you have contimes compelled to leave rooms they had secrated your heart to God; if you have hired, the proprietors being unwilling to lifted your right hand and consecrated tion, no moral purpose, no daily prayer. you are going along that way in which thousands have perished, wihout conscience and without guard, woe be to you !- Beecher.

somewhat eccentric clergyman, one over and rotting the wood, and render it Sabbath, at the close of the services, incombustible from the sparks falling gave notice to his congregation that in on it. When applied to brick work it the course of the week he expected to go renders the bricks utterly impervious to The correspondent of the Guardian on a mission to the heathen. The mem- rain or wet, and endures a longer time bers of his church were struck with alarm | than any paint I ever used. The exand sorrow at the sudden and unexpect- pense is a mere trifle, in fact, scarcely at present the most active in the south- ed loss of their beloved pastor, and one of deserving of mention. ern part. The chief obstacle is the al- the deacons, in great agitation, exclaimmost certain excommunication and sus- ed, "What shall we do?" "Oh brother pension of those priests who avow their | C _____," said the minister, with great | in them, sow peas for raising seed rather faith. Of course, none but those who apparent ease, "I don't expect to go out late-say in the fore part of June, which

Afgricultural Department

I. D. R. COLLINS, Editor.

MY HICKORY FIRE. Oh helpless body of hickory tree, What do I burn, in burning thee? Summers of sun, winters of snow, Springs fall of sap's resistless flow: All past years' joys of garnished fruits: All this years' purposed bads and shoots; Secrets of fields of upper air, Secrets which stars and planets share; Light of such smiles as broad skies fling; Sound of such tunes as wild winds sing; Voices which told where gay birds dwelt, Voices which told where lovers knelt-Oh, strong white body of hickory tree, How dare I burn all these, in thee?

But I too bring, as to a pyre, Sweet things to feed thy funeral fire; Memories waked by thy deep spell, Faces of fears and hopes which fell; Faces of dealings long since deed. Faces of darlings long since dead— Smiles that they smiled, and words they said; Like living shapes they come and go.
Like living shapes they come and go.
Lit by mountain flame's red glow.
But sacredest of all. O tree,
Thou hast the how my love gave me, Only my rhythmic silence stirred
While his low-whispered tones I heard;
By thy last gleam of flickering light
I saw his cheek turn red from white; O cold gray ashes, side by side With yours, that hour's sweet pulses died! But thou, brave tree, how do I know

That through these fires thou dost not go As in old days the martyrs went ugh fire which was a sacrament? In longing for thy next estate?— Estate of higher, nobler place, Whose shapes no man can use or trace. How do I know, if I could reach The secret meaning of thy speech, But I thy song of praise should hear. Ringing triumphant, loud and clear,— The waiting angels could discern, And tokens of thy Heaven learn? Oh, glad, freed soul of hickory tree Bear thou with thee that hour's dear name. Made pure, like thee, by rites or flame!

—H. H. in Scribner for March.

HOW TO MAKE A HOT BED.

It is not to late in many of our Northern States, for making hot beds, and those who have gardens will find them a great advantage in starting early garden vegetables. Where there is room for a large bed, lettuce, radishes, and other vegetables may be raised without transplanting. The following directions are from the Massachusetts Ploughman:

"The size of the hot bed will depend on the design, whether simply for fami-

The frame of course has no bottom. let in the heat of the sun and to shed

fresh horse dung from the stable. One- will eat nearly all the straw, and keep third its bulk may be sawdust, tan bark, in good condition. fresh leaves or straw. It may be put in frame, and cover the material four or bran, or one of meal to the bushel rolled up. Such covers admit the light and shed off the rain, and will be warm enough, except on extremely cold nights. when some straw can be thrown over them. If glass is used, small panes, say 6x8, are better than larger ones, as they are liable to break.

After the frame is put upon the heap of manure, let it stand a few days until

the most violent heat has passed over. This fermentation may take place before the soil is put on. After a few days the seed may be sown, say about six weeks before the ordinary time for transplanting in the garden or open ground. Examine the bed carefully every day and if the heat is getting excessive run the crow-bar down into the manure here and there to let the steam escape. The sashes may be raised a little also. If the soil becomes too dry, use a little warm water, and if the heat falls off, pile up a little fresh manure on the sides of the hot bed. Matting or straw may be used to throw over the beds on cold nights.

Tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, potatoes, and many other vegetables may be started in this way with very little labor. and so may be had on the table earlier

than otherwise. FIRE PROOF WASH FOR ROOFS, &c .-The New England Farmer gives directions for making a cheap and incombustible wash for the roofs and walls of your wealth to God; if you feel in your | buildings. Slack lime in a close box to very soul, "I am the steward of God; prevent the escape of steam, and when this is not mine; it is lent to me to be slacked pass it through a sieve. To improved upon for the good of my fellow- every six quarts of this lime add one men and for the glory of my Lord:" If | quart of rock or Turk's Island salt, and God has given you this spirit, then all one gallon of water. After this boil hail! You are doing a noble work, and skim clean. To every five gallons and are walking in a noble way, and of this add by slow degrees three-fourths not far before you is the crown and city of a pound of potash, and four quarts of of refuge. But if you have no consecra- fine sand. If desirable, coloring matter can be added. Apply with a common no fear, no outlooking, no watching; if paint or whitewash brush. A correspondent of the above journal who has used this wash, gives the following rec-

ommendation of its merits. "It looks better than paint, and as durable as slate. It will stop small CITY HEATHEN .- An excellent but leaks in the roof, prevent moss growing

will be too late for the bugs.

CUT FOOD FOR SHEEP.

The editor of the National Live Stock Journal has been making some experiments in relation to cut food for sheep, and says:

Some sheep farmers have discouraged cutting fodder for sheep. asserting that the teeth of these animals are equal to a Burr-millstone, and that they will eat and grind it as well without cutting. But we know these to be quite random assertions, ignoring the most common facts and habits of sheep. It is well known that the sheep, of all our domestic animals, most relish fine fodder. Sheep take infinite pains to select the finest parts of the grasses-the heads, leaves and fine branches of clover, leaving the main stalk in their racks untouched; while cattle and horses will eat all alike, if of good quality.

We remember that a noted farmer in Central New York, made a very strong statement at the State Fair in 1864, about cutting for sheep as a waste of time and observing that they did not eat it as well after as before cutting. This led us to experiment to test the correctness of his statement. We took fifty pounds of early cut and nicely cured timothy hay and fed it to sixty thrifty, common sized, medium wooled sheep, in clean racks. After giving them longer

posed of the longest bits of hay.

wide. The posts ought to be three or lengths, and found that the shorter it room, and the house, unrobbed. was cut the cleaner they would eat it. Invariably the longest straws were left. The location ought to be on dry land | Sheep waste more feed than any other of | with a southern aspect. Let the frame our domestic animals, and we found, be about eight inches high and the north | practically, that no other animal is benside from eight to twenty inches, accord- efited so much by cutting its fodder as ing to the slope or inclination of the the sheep. The principal saving in cutground. The top of the frame should ting is that it is all eaten and therefore have a slope of eight or ten inches to the animal appears to eat less. It is an excelent plan to mix hay and straw together after cutting, or they may be The best material for a hot bed is mixed before cutting. In this way sheep

By cutting, food of different qualities now, or from the twentieth of March to may be mixed together and thus save all. the first of April. Mix the material It is then in a convenient form for mixtogether and put in the depth of two or ing in bran, middlings or meal. Sheep three feet, and a little wider, say half may be wintered in fine condition on a foot wider on each side than the frame | straw cut and mixed with a small porto be placed over it. Then put on the tion of bran or meal. Two quarts of five inches deep with a rich and mellow | straw, we have found to keep sheep and earth, the material being first settled other stock in good condition. We have down with a fork. The frame may be cut the fodder for all our animals for many covered with glass or with strong oiled years and know that it pays, but for no muslin on laths so that they can be animal does it pay as well as for sheep.

> bristles are loosened and drop out. Nice at St. John's with such a fortune. knives are thrown, handles and all into hot water. Brooms are never hung up, but are always thrown down anywhere, as soon as used. Disheloths lay round sinks, or thrown out in the dishwater, and never picked up till needed for use. When a tub or barrel is empty, it is hustled out at the back door, for the sun to shrink and dry up, till it falls apart When clothes are dry, instead of being taken in, they are left to be whipped about in the wind, till torn to ribbons.

When pies are being made, and a bit of crust is left over, instead of using the remnant to make a few tarts for tea, it stands in the pantry till it is too sour gar jar is left uncovered for free entrance to the flies. Pieces of meat, inthese little matters might be multiplied Artemus Ward was joked to death. ad infinitum, but we forbear. Already enough hints have been thrown out. set any thinking person at work, as to one of the true reasons why many "stay poor." - Western Rural.

Clark King of East Montpelier, an old butter dealer, stated before the State Board of Agriculture at its session Montpelier, that only 30 per cent. of the Vermont butter taken to market ruled as first-class. He said that the great mistake was that the cream was allowed to stand too long, and laid down for the dairy woman this code: "Skim early, churn early, and sell early.

A machine which ties a genuine square knot in the band around a sheaf of wheat-instead of merely twisting the ends or tucking them under, which is the best result previously attainedhas been devised by a New Jersey inventor. The sheaves can now be delivered by the reaping-machine securely To obtain seed peas that have no bugs | tied and requiring no further attention.

opperation.

LIFE IN THE FUTURE .- A contemporary turning his visage to the future, and in the misty distance of two hundred years, sees and describes as follows: Scene-House of a citizen in New

Time-A. D. 2065. A telegram has been sent to a servant who presents himself at the window in a

Master-John, go to South America and tell Mr. Johnson that I shall be happy to have him dine with me this even-Never mind your coat--go right In five minutes John returns.

John-Mr. Johnson says he'll comehe's got to go to the North Pole a moment, and will call as he comes back.

table, and telegraph to my wife that Mr. After that, John, you dust out the balloon, for I have made an appointment in London at ten o'clock.

John disappears to execute his master's orders, while the master steps down to the West Indies to get a fresh orange.

Woman's Love.-A man who had

proached that crisis in its stage on which his life seemed to depend. Sleep, uninthan the usual time to eat it, we found | terrupted sleep, might insure his recovtwelve pounds of the fragments left. ery. His anxious wife, scarcely daring The next day fifty pounds of the same to breathe, was sitting by his bed. Her hay, cut short, was fed to them, and servants, exhausted by constant watchafter some length of time for eating, ing, had all left her. It was past midgathered up everything in the racks, night, a door was open for air, she heard, found only two pounds, and this com- in the stillness of the night, a window open below stairs, and soon after ap-We made also a comparative experi- proaching footsteps. A moment more. ment with clover hay, corn stalks and and a man with his face disguised enterstraw, and found the saving as great in ed the room. She instantly saw her proportion. In the case of corn stalks, husband's danger; and anticipating the ly use, or for market. The frames are they would eat nearly all of them after design of the unwelcome intruder, she commonly made of two-inch plank fram- cutting one-eighth of an inch long, the pointed to her husband, and pressing ed together at the ends in such a way butts being cut into thin shavings, the her finger upon her lip to implore sias to be easily taken apart and stored; tough hard rind broken into shreds; lence, held out to the robber her purse many simply nail them to cedar posts while in the uncut state, they would and keys. To her great surprise, he set at the four corners. A common sized only eat the leaves, tassels and fine took neither. Whether he was terrified hot bed for domestic uses would be say parts, leaving the stalk almost entire, or charmed by the courage of her affecten or twelve feet long and four feet We tried with cut food of various tion, cannot be known. He left her

A GOOD WORD FOR THE STOVE PIPE. -No part of the man is really more absurd than the hard "stove-pipe" hat so commonly used, and yet all attempts to subvert it have proved abortive. For thirty years we have worn this kind of head covering, and we like it better than any other: we have tried hard to like the low, soft hats, but we cannot, and this is the experience of thousands. Absurd as the high, hard hat is, it does keep the head more comfortable, it does maintain a more equable temperature, it does feel better than any other kind of head covering; and so let us continue to knock them against beams in attics and the branches of trees. If they serve a good purpose in brushing cobwebs from the roofs of old garrets and stables, they also protect us from bad bumps, and keeps our heads comfortable.-Fireside Science.

A very romatic and pleasing story is just now told of a young lady at St. John's, Newfoundland, who recently married a youth in moderate circumstances, who supposed her only dowry was her goodness and her love for him. As "WHY DO WE STAY POOR?"-Be- soon as the ceremony was over she re cause the cream is allowed to mold and | vealed to him that she was possessed of be ruined. Instead of having an old a million pounds sterling in her own case knife to scrape out dirty kettles | right and one of the handsomest resiwith, silver spoons are used. Scrubbing dences in Canada. The greatest marbrushes are left in the water till the | vel is how there came to be a young lady

The Mount Pleasant (Iowa) Press tells this: A certain gentleman, who was involved in domestic troubles, met with a genuine "Job's conforter" the other morning. Meeting an old friend who was a widower, he related his troubles to him, and told him he expected to be broken up, as his wife had commenced suit against him for the sum of three thousand dollars alimony. "Well," says the widower, "I'll wait and see how she comes out, and if she succeeds, I'll go

The Boston Bulletin has the following mortuary list: "Methuselah died of livto use, and then it is thrown away. er complaint. Lot's wife of salt rheum. Dried fruit is not taken care of in sea- Absalom fell a wig time to hairysipelas son, and gets wormy. Vegetables are Goliah died of the stone. Haman of the THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. thrown away that would help make a drop-sy. Nebudehadnezzar of too much good breakfast, warmed over. The su- vegetable diet, leaving Mrs. N. a grass widow. John Bunyan, troubled with corns, took his pill grimly and progressstead of being saved on an open dish, ed. Desdemona also took a pill-ow .for hash, lie round till either too dry or | Samson was killed by a pill-ar, too .too stale for anything. Coffee, tea, pep- Montgolfier was (s) pilled out of a balper and spices, by standing uncovered, loon. Julius Cæsar was (s) killed in lose their strength. Pork is not salted war. John Rogers died of an overdone enough, and the brine needs scalding; steak. Bomeo died of heart disease .meanwhile, the pork spoils. Waste in Governor Hoffman dyed his moustache.

> A worthy citizen of Washington, hearing a singular clatter in his baronial hall about four o'clock one morning, repaired to the spot and discovered his eldest daughter, attired in her robe chamber and wrapped in the arms Morpheus, dancing the Boston with the hatrack.

A young lady has brought a libel suit against her mother, as the only means to get a mother-in-law.

FRESH ARRIVAL

Spring

Master-Very well, John, now you may wind up the machine for setting the Johnson will be here in a short time.-

struggled with a malignant disease ap-

A married woman named Charlotte Wessling was arrested on some trivial charge, at Cincinnati, and lodged in a station-house. At the proper hour, breakfast was brought to her, which she ate with apparent relish. She then took the fork and plunged it desperately into her side, and, to make her work more sure, fell upor it, the fork penetrating almost its entire length. She did not die instantly, but no hopes were entertained of her recovery.

It is not strange if an ass once talked Ohio cheese factories are already in like a man, while so many men talk like CLOTHING.

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of clothing just received at

O. D. OWEN'S.

I take pleasure in recording the fact that I have just

opened a new, fresh stock of clothing, for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

that for style and make is not excelled by the best cus

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made up in a superior manner from Slater's and Har-

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Call and see the stock of goods and get an Elgin alma-

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HOWARD, PHILADELPHIA WATCH CO..

Elgin and Waltham,

always on hand and a good stock of

FIRST-CLASS SWISS WATCHES

that I can recommend to my customers as excellent

TEA SETS, CAKE

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FIFES, FLAGEO LETS, CLARIONETS, CON-CERTINAS, ACCORDEONS,

and trimmings for Violins—Strings, Bows, Tuning Forks, Instruction Books, &c., &c. Lots of Knives Razors, Combs, Wallets, Hair, Tooth and Cloth Brush es, Shaving Cups, Soaps, Strops, Cologne and Perfum-

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Initial Stationery,

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almost everything in the Fancy Goods Line that is usually found outside of the cities.

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Super - Phosphate.

A good stock of General Merchandise,

Cloths, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries

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A Fine Japan Tea

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BARTON LANDING, FEB. 2, 1871.

FRUIT KNIVES, NAP-

KIN RINGS NUT CRACKERS, GOB-

Barton, Jan. 4, 1872.

CUPS.
PICKLE STANDS.

ALSO MUSICAL IN-

Barton April 15th, 1872.

wool at forty-five cents per pound;

Goods

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Fashionable Styles

GENTS' & BOYS' SUITS. Patterns of the latest date are always received as soon as they are out. My cloths are from the best manuers and of the best quality. Do not take my word for this but call and examine and satisfy yoursel of the statement. You can buy a good suit cheaper than anywhere else for the same quality.

Researchally.

D. McDOUGALL.

MRS. F. P. CHENEY

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DOMESTIC ACHINE

GLOVER, GREENSBORO.

-AND-

In the towns of

CRAFTSBURY

GIVE INSTRUCTIONS IN USING IT

At the House of the Purchaser

if desired. Get your sewing work ready and give me the "Domestic," and we can use any size from No. 8 to

Barton, March 11, 1872.

Miss A. J. Cutler

would say to the ladies that she has

REOPENED HER MILLINERY

-A N D-ROOMS.

and presents for their inspection

The Usual Attractive Assortment

Millinery Fancy Goods & Patterns.

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the building now occupied by Geo. C. Davis, for DWELLING HOUSE & GROCERY. between Hall's and McDougall's stores; one of the

Barton, Vt., April 29, 1873.

BEST LOCATIONS IN THE VILLAGE.

WANTED, 300,000 feet of nice Spruce Lumber, cut 13 feet long, 11-4 inches thick, without regard to width, and 100,000 feet of Hard Wood Lumber, same length and one inch thick. Also a quantity of Basswood, by ROSWELL H. COREY. C. H. DWINELL, Dealer in all kinds of Hard and Soft Wood Lumber Office in Skinner & Drew'sbuilding, Barton, Vt. Barton, January 4, 1872.

THE BEST PLACE IN ORLEANS O

TO BUY GOODS

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dren's Rubbers

Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Lap Robes, Ho Blankets; Rubber Coats and Boots; Men's and Bo

Clothing; Overcoats; Tens and Tobacco

In Fact, Everything Found in a Country Sto

ust cartand look their goods over. No fault foun case you do not buy

THEY WANT

1000 Lbs. Dried Raspberries of all sizes and prices—with the usual variety of Cotton and Linen goods—Duck Overalls—furnishing goods, For which they will pay the highest market price

Barton Drug Store Come, Men and Women, every one, Lots of people say that Barton is the best place in And buy your Drugs of Me, county to buy goods, and one thing is certain that you can buy all kinds of I have upon My Shelves a ton;

Come in yourself and see.

DRUGS.

COOKING EXTRACT:

DYE STUFFS, Aniline Dyes of all colors at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE

time-keepers; also eight and one day clocks that will suit most anybody. Jewelry, both gold and plated, silver and silver plated wares, such as Barton Drug Store

TOYS.

Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Haland Tooth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, &c., at the LOWEST CASH PRICE

Barton Drug Store.

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS. Bibles, Testaments, Stationery of all kinds-Rose Tir Initial and otherwise-at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE -A T-Barton Drug Store.

The best assortment of the best kinds of Trusses Shoulder Braces, Syringes and General Druggists Articles to be found in Northern Vermont, at the lowes in the lowest eash price at BARTON DBUG STORE.

PAINTS. OILS, JAPANS, VARNISHES,

and everything pertaining to the business, which wi be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICE

-A T-BARTON DRUG STORE. AUSTIN & JOSLYN'S

> Any article in my business not on hand will be sen I've just exactly what you'd like, No matter what it is: You'll find me here both day and night

E. F. DUTTON (Successorte Wm. Joslyn & Sons.) Barton, January 4, 1872

Attending to my biz